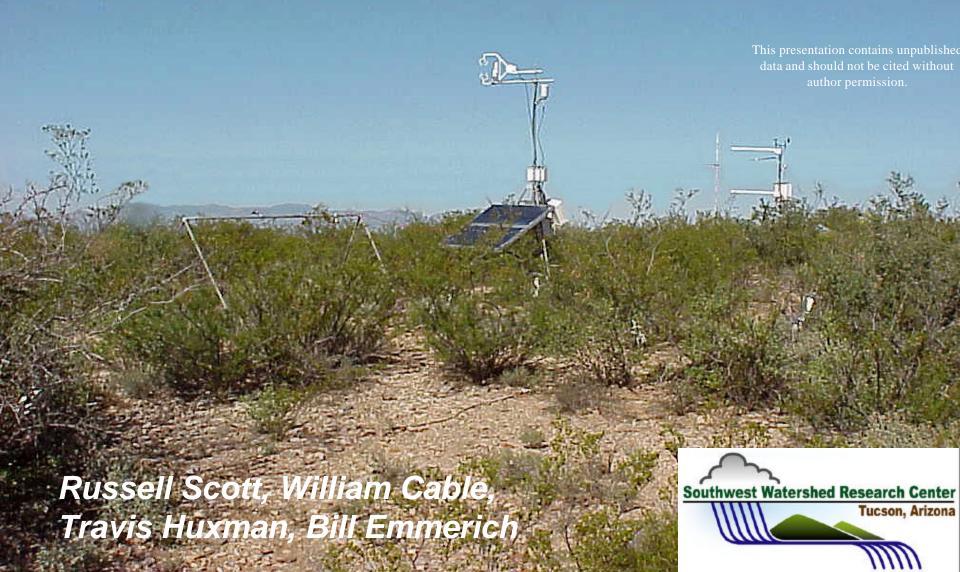
The differential response of transpiration and bare-soil evaporation to precipitation in a Chihuahuan Desert shrubland



Goals of the study



Determine the partitioning of ET during the summer rainy season

Quantify the response of E and T to precipitation and soil moisture

Determine how E and T are related to ecosystem carbon dioxide exchange

Background

USDA-ARS
Walnut Gulch Experimental Watershed









How does the partitioning of ET in an ecosystem influence the carbon balance?

Methods

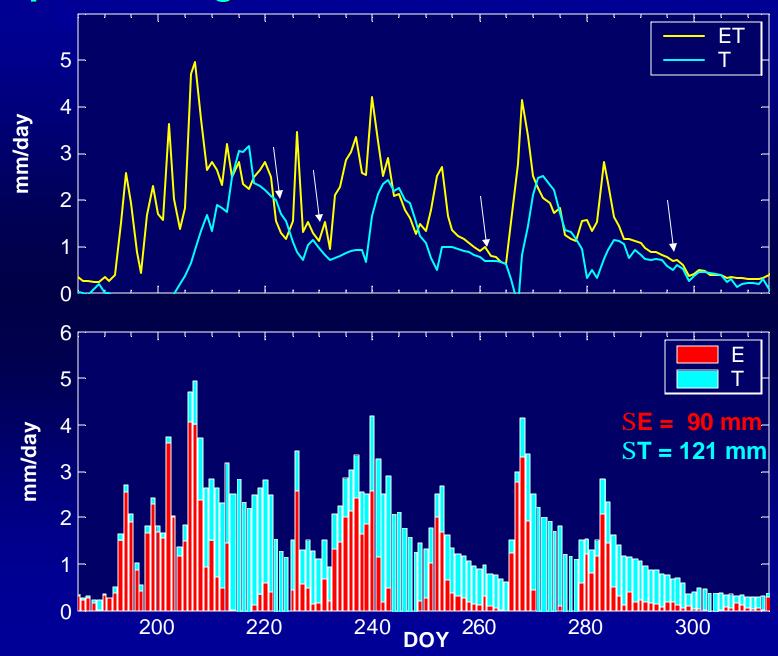




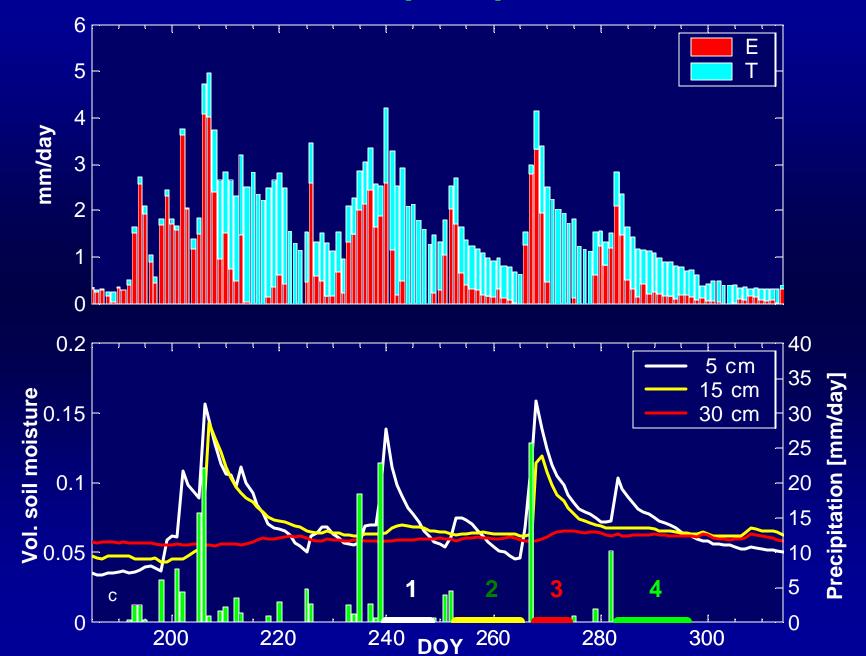
In a Chihuahuan Desert shrubland during the summer monsoon:

- → Determine ET via micrometeorological methods
- → Determine shrub transpiration/sap flow using heat balance method and scale to ecosystem-level using stem survey

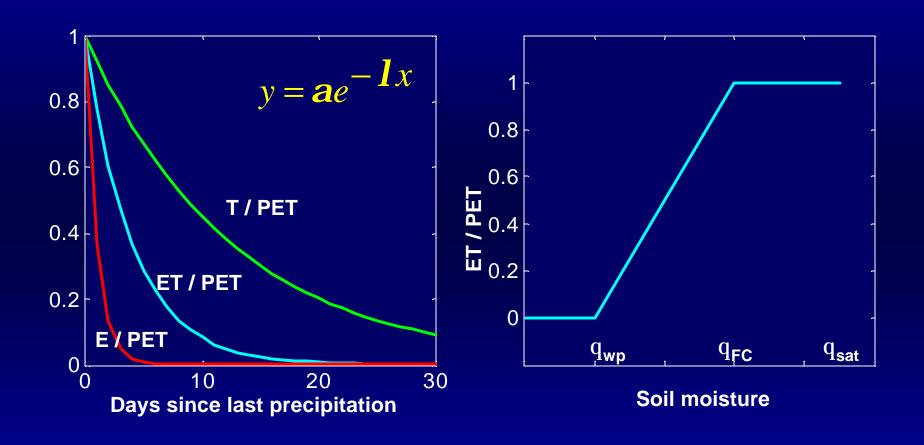
ET partitioning



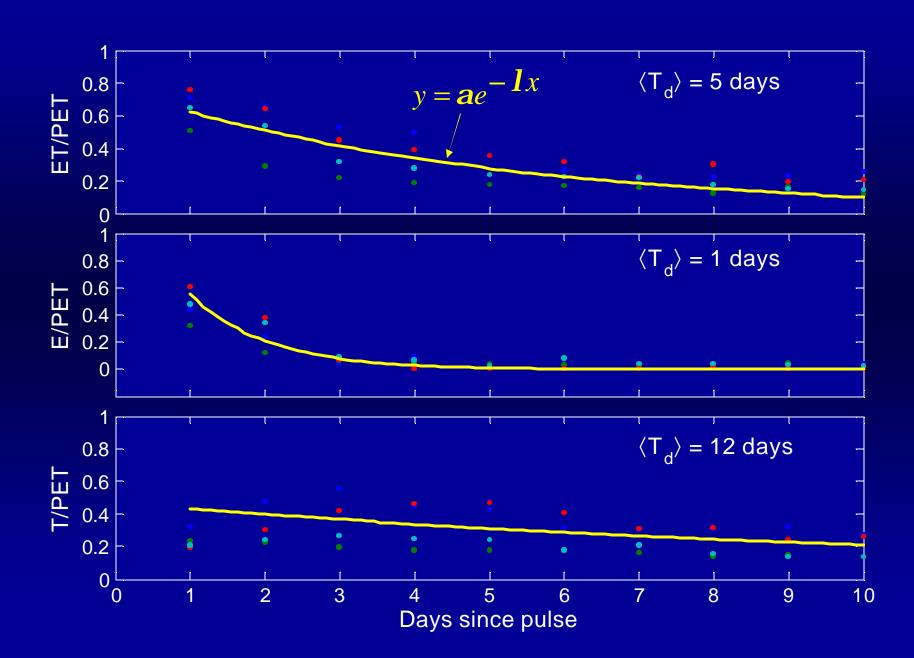
E, T, soil moisture, and precipitation

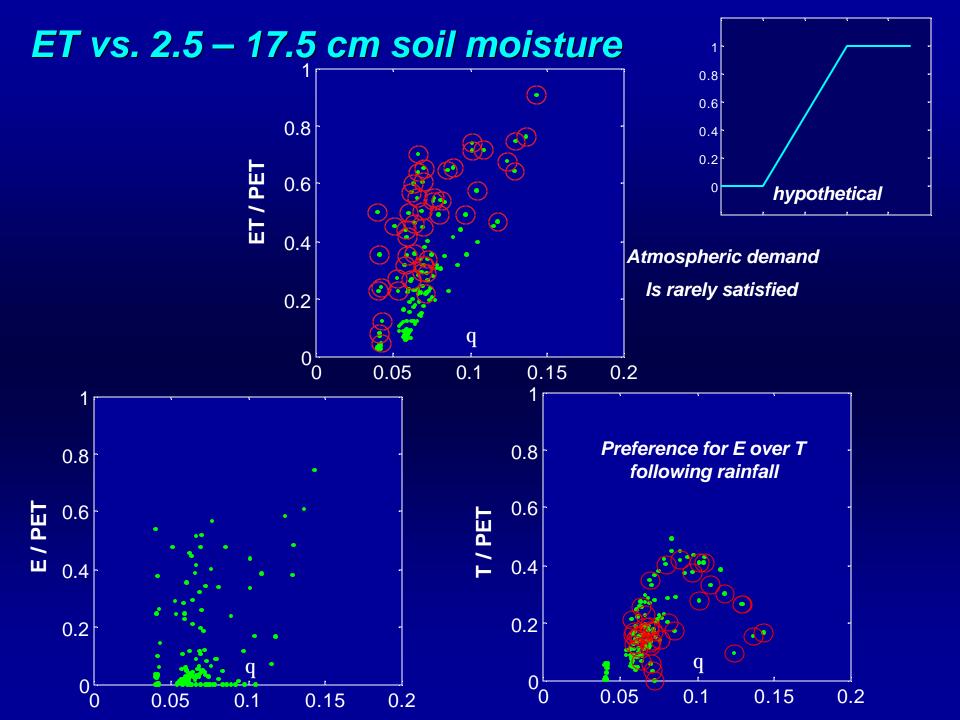


E and T timescales and response to soil moisture



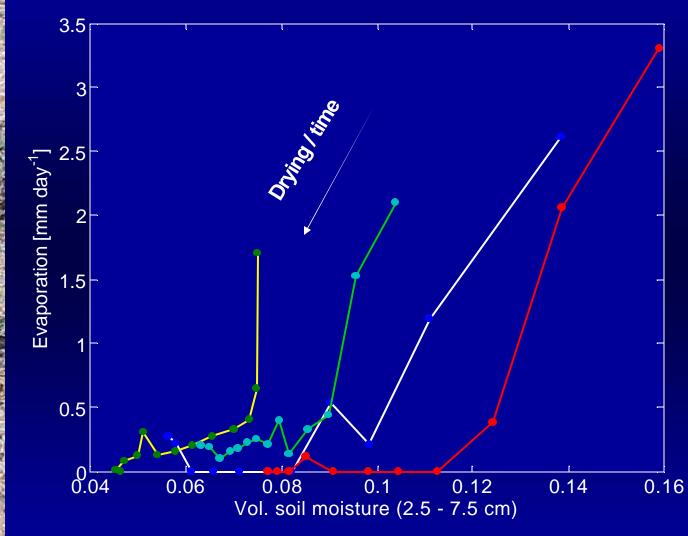
ET timescales



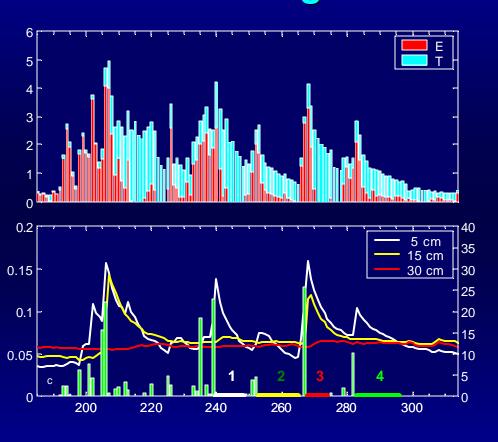


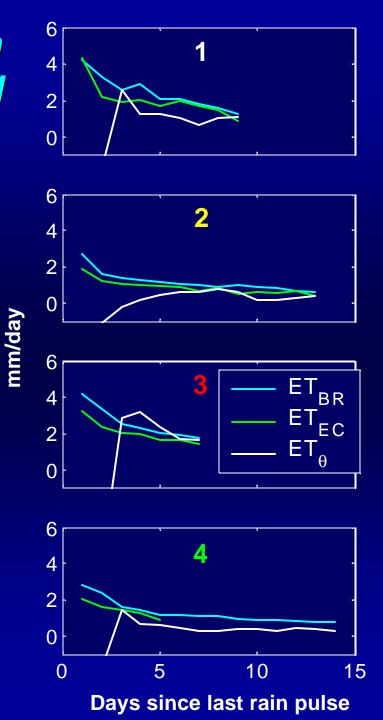
Evaporation and shallow soil moisture

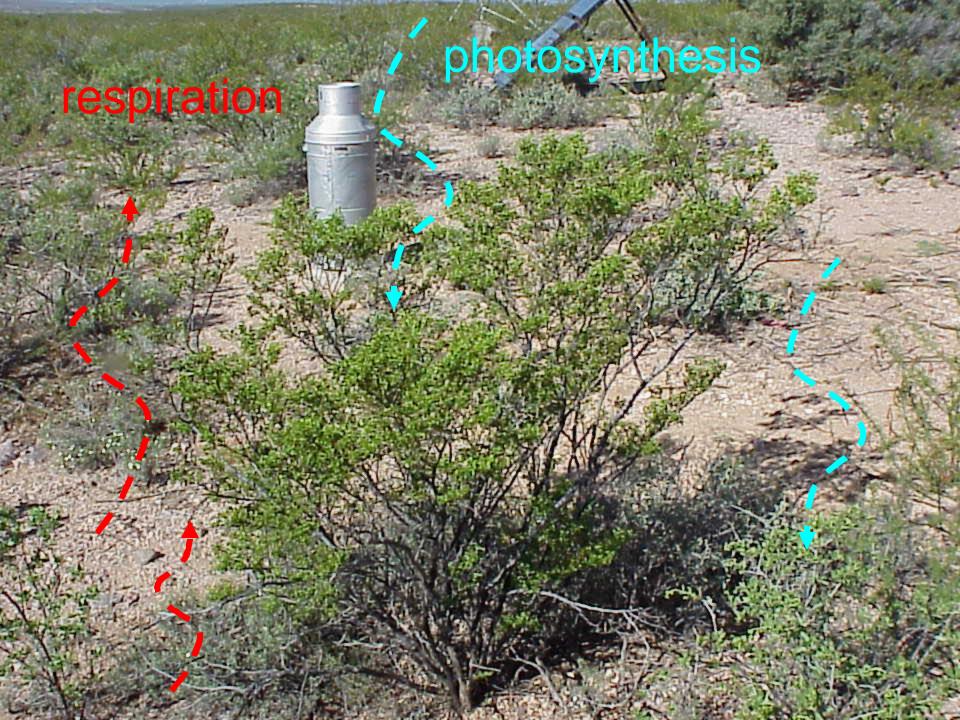




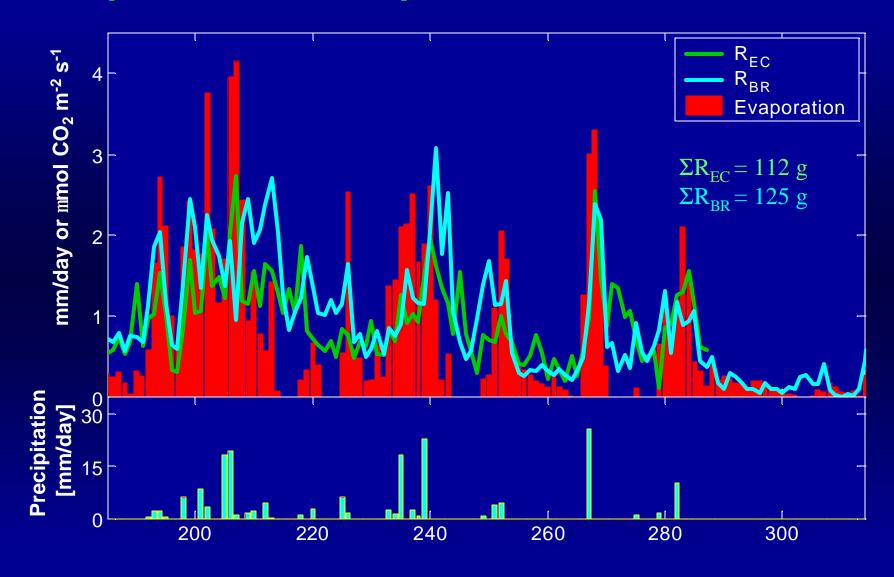
Comparing ET from Bowen ratio, eddy covariance, and soil water changes



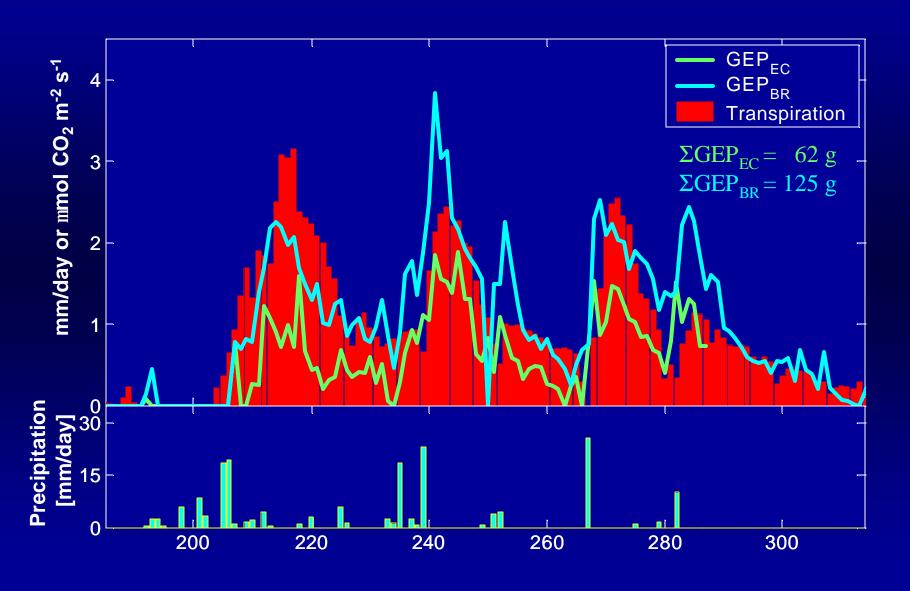




Evaporation and respiration



Photosynthesis and transpiration



Summary: ET partitioning in a semiarid shrubland

Nearly 45% of the available moisture was lost via bare-soil evaporation.

The timescales of the ET response was composed of very rapid (E) and slower (T) response.

There was a preferential response to evaporation over transpiration following rain events.

E is poorly predicted by a soil moisture measurement at 5 cm. T was responsive to soil moisture at 2.5 – 17.5 cm.

E and T were closely related to ecosystem carbon loss and uptake.

Substantial differences were found between Bowen ratio and eddy covariance water and carbon fluxes.

